

MILL OWNER OFFERS ADVANCE TO STRIKERS

Arlington Corporation Proposes
Minimum 5 Per Cent. Raise
to All Its Workers.

EXPECT OTHERS TO FOLLOW

Doubtful if Industrial Workers of the
World Will Accept a Settlement
at Less Than 15 Per Cent.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 29.—A public announcement will be made to-morrow by President William Whitman of the Arlington Mills, granting a wage increase of not less than 5 per cent. in any individual instance to all the corporation's employees, including those who are still on strike.

Alderman Michael S. O'Brien, who conferred with some of the mill owners in Boston to-day, is authority for the statement that similar concessions will be offered by the other woolen mills here to-morrow morning. It is believed, however, that the first grant of a wage increase, will bring the other corporations into line.

It does not necessarily mean the termination of the strike, as the Industrial Workers of the World demanded a 15 per cent. increase besides their concessions. The committee of skilled operatives organized under the auspices of the Central Labor Union made demands similar to those of the Industrial Workers and official action on the Arlington Mills offer will not be taken before to-morrow by either organization.

In President Whitman's letter to the Arlington Mill operatives he says:

We believe that actual business conditions do not warrant an increase in wages at the present time. Notwithstanding these facts we recognize that labor conditions have not been normal and that the ultimate welfare of the city, its citizens, its mills and its operatives and of the whole Commonwealth are in a great measure dependent upon the restoration of former contented labor conditions in this city.

We have decided to make to them (the operatives) the following specific statement without waiting for future developments.

A readjustment of wages will be made upon a comparative basis as to occupations, involving increase in the rates now paid by the hour and by the piece. Such advances are to be equitably adjusted according to the classes of workers and their earnings, and in no case to be less than 5 per cent. The new schedule will go into effect on Wednesday, March 4.

We hope to furnish our people steady employment and shall welcome back and give work as rapidly as possible to any of our old employees without discrimination who apply for work on or before March 4.

It is considered doubtful if the Industrial Workers accept the offer of President Whitman. They have repeatedly said that there will be no settlement at less than 15 per cent. increase. The leaders have also said that they will not listen to offers from any one mill to its former individual hands and that they will stick together until all the mills accede to the demands of the strikers as a whole.

John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, reached here this afternoon. He is expected to make a general strike in the mills in case the demands formulated through the Central Labor Union are not granted. Golden denied having received an offer of settlement from the mill owners, although Secretary Menzie of the Central Labor Union made that statement.

James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor also arrived here this afternoon. Commissioner of Labor C. P. Neill, accompanied by Special Agent C. Craxton of the Federal Department of Labor arrived in the city shortly before noon. They went to a hotel, where Immigration Agents Gordon of Haverhill and Hudson of St. Johnsbury, Vt., soon after went into conference with them.

Commissioner Neill refused absolutely to tell the purpose of his visit. He said that he expected to be here two or three days.

The wages paid to workers and the conditions under which operations are conducted in Lawrence mills are under close observation by the principal subjects of investigation by Commissioner Neill.

MRS. HARRIMAN SEES STRIKE

A Visitor at Lawrence, She Tells of Her Impressions.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman went to Lawrence last Sunday and spent the day rambling about the mill town, guided by a woman who had been getting good pay but had struck in sympathy with less fortunate operatives. Mrs. Harriman wrote last night this little account of what she saw and how it impressed her:

With friends I happened to be in Boston and thought it would be interesting to see conditions in Lawrence for myself. We visited some of the mills, and saw close depots where free food was being given to the strikers, went into several mass meetings and talked with members of the strike committee.

On all sides we were treated with the utmost courtesy, and except for the presence of the militia and numbers of special policemen we saw no outward signs of disturbance.

As in all such situations there is a lack of complete understanding as to the range of conditions on the part of both employers and employees, so that the real issues at stake are obscured. Lawrence to-day is a vivid example of the necessity of bringing cause and effect into clear touch. Also the need for more adequate immigration laws and of familiarizing the immigrant already on the ground with our language and customs is vigorously illustrated.

Mrs. Harriman would not say how the meetings impressed her, but she said that no one who had been in the city but a few hours had a right to discuss the ethics of the strike. She called herself "only a casual observer."

"But as to the mill children," she said, "it does not seem to me that any one has a legitimate right to stop those people from sending their children away if they care to."

It was said yesterday that Miss Anne Morgan had visited Lawrence with Mrs. Harriman. Whether or not this was true Mrs. Harriman would not say.

ENTERPRISE DOES NOT WANT POST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—In a telegram received to-day by Representative Henry of Texas Samuel Undermyer of New York said he had no desire to be retained as counsel in connection with the proposed inquiry into the money trust.

Leave to Climb Mt. McKinley.

SEWARD, Alaska, Feb. 29.—Reports from Sustaina via Prof. Herschel Parker of Columbia University and Belmont Browne of Tacoma, who are leading an expedition to climb Mount McKinley, left Sustaina February 19.

MILLION MEN QUIT WORK IN ENGLAND

Continued from First Page.

a belief in the lobbies that it would first seek to acquire in behalf of its naval needs a limited number of South Wales steam coal mines. This is criticized not only on the ground that the Government would be likely to be induced to pay an excessive price for the mine properties, but also because it would do nothing to solve the problem of the requirements of innumerable industries and homes.

Altogether the Government plans are viewed with considerable pessimism.

The Government has bought a large supply of Russian coal for delivery at Malta. The quantity is said to be at least 75,000 tons.

The London territorial army has been warned to be in readiness for service. This territorial army succeeded the militia some years ago. There are seven "commands" in this army outside of London, which is a separate district consisting chiefly of the Middlesex portion of the county of London.

Several railroads announce that they will curtail their services on March 4. Some of them are already discharging their employees. The roads have also issued orders to station masters to cease heating the waiting rooms on account of the expected scarcity of coal.

The Northumberland mine owners agreed to-day to the minimum wage scale, making the percentage of owners accepting the principle 65 and those opposed 35.

The South Wales railway men met last night and resolved not to handle trains which are carrying troops.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The last hope of a settlement of the coal strike vanished this afternoon when all the late conferences of mine owners and miners and representatives of the Government were without result and at midnight a million colliers had quit work.

There is still an eleventh hour hope that a last effort of Premier Asquith to force some kind of agreement by bringing pressure on the recalcitrant minority of the mine owners to accept the minimum wage principle may result in a break in the strike; but even if this should happen it will be ten days or two weeks before all the men can return to work.

There were meetings and conferences all day long but all were without result. A special cabinet meeting was held to consider the situation but the only announcement made at its conclusion was that Parliament would have to act on the minimum wage question, although it was said later on that Premier Asquith had submitted a new proposal to the miners which the latter were disposed to consider. This referred to the question of what safeguards the miners would give to the owners if the latter agreed to the minimum wage scale.

Sir George Henken Asquith, the "strike settler" of the Board of Trade, and other members of that body, in addition to several members of Parliament, held a conference early to-day with the miners' delegates, but it was fruitless of good. The men were obstinate and refused to listen to any suggestions for finding a way out of the strike. At the same time the mine owners were in conference with Premier Asquith at the Foreign Office, but nothing came of the protracted discussions. Finally at nightfall everybody agreed that the strike was on, for the present at least, as the men whose notices went into effect to-day cannot return inside of ten days under the law. At that time it was figured that 750,000 men had already quit work and the other 250,000 went out by or before midnight.

It is figured out that if the strike is not speedily settled 4,000,000 other men in all classes of industries will be affected. These are workmen in manufacturing plants all over Great Britain, which will be forced to close down when their supply of coal is shut off. Many proprietors of such industries notified their employees weeks ago that they would shut down in case the coal strike went into effect.

Both sides are blaming each other for the strike and the failure of the negotiations. The miners say that the owners did not show a conciliatory attitude, while the latter retort that the miners were determined to strike, no matter what terms were offered. There are people who believe that the miners went on a strike in order to show the disastrous results of the mines being in private hands and thus force the Government to nationalize them.

Sixty per cent. of the owners accepted the Government's proposal for a minimum wage guarantee, but the other 40 per cent. remained obstinate, and as this was the main contention of the miners an agreement was impossible. A statement generally believed is that the Government will immediately introduce a bill in Parliament making the minimum wage a legal principle. Even if the House of Commons pass it, there is no likelihood of the Lords giving their assent.

The shut down of the mines throughout the southern fields is complete. Many of the men struck ahead of time and those who remained at work until midnight did so only because they were required to do so under their notices to the employers of their intention to quit at that hour.

Sympathetic strikes are likely to follow that of the colliers and it would not be surprising if the German, Belgian and French miners became involved if the strike should last any time. The railroad men, who are only just recovering from a strike of their own, seem to be very friendly to the colliers. Several railway societies met to-day and adopted resolutions pledging the men to abstain from handling troop trains and coal produced by non-unionists. If such action as this should be taken, the Government would surely have to take a hand.

So far no serious disturbances have been reported, but they are expected at any time. The Government is ready for any emergency of this kind. The Garrison in every fort and post in the country is ready to act at a moment's notice, but the troops will not be called out unless this is absolutely necessary. So far the temper of the men is excellent. Their leaders have urged them to remain at home and this advice has been heeded.

REINHOLD, via Glace Bay, Feb. 29.—The Rhensish and Westphalian mine owners decided to-night not to send coal to England during the strike of the miners there. They intend to devote their efforts to capturing the English markets elsewhere.

LITTLE COAL TO BE HAD HERE.

British Demand Cannot Be Satisfied in This Country.

Sales agents of the coal companies in this and other cities along the Atlantic seaboard had inquiries yesterday, the first day of the strike in the British mines,

from British dealers and brokers at prices well above those recently prevalent at tidewater in this country. Some large contracts were made for shipments for the account of British firms. Many more could have been made had dealers here considered it within their power to live up to the contracts without detriment to local consumers.

The most important business in this suddenly increased export trade has been with the British Admiralty. Before yesterday the Admiralty, making provision against the chance of a strike, had chartered two steamships of approximately 6,000 tons capacity to carry steam coal from Baltimore to the British coal depot at Gibraltar. Yesterday two more of the largest ships available were chartered by the Admiralty and held ready to depart from Hampton Roads.

By a singular coincidence, at the same time that the British Government began negotiations for American coal the United States Navy Department experienced a pressing need for coal for its warships. Last week colliers attached to the American navy took on big cargoes at the ports around Hampton Roads. The American navy's demand was due to the severe weather of January and February, which had caused a scarcity of coal at most of the tidewater places, operation of the mines and of the railroads having been impeded.

At the beginning of the week, while British dealers were still hoping that the threatened strike would not occur, coal supplies were below normal in all waterways, though the operators of both bituminous and anthracite mines have made every effort to operate mines at full capacity since the beginning of the year. The situation was explained by one of the leading men in the coal trade.

"Business in soft coal has been influenced by interrupted production and interrupted transportation. One gas company last month used 11 per cent. more coal than in the corresponding month last year. Coal is scarce at practically all tidewater loading ports and transportation has been so bad on many of the lines that large consumers have experienced a great deal of trouble in keeping their plants going. At New York loaded cargoes of good coal were in demand last week at \$3 to \$3.25 a ton and this week the price has advanced to \$3.50. Bids have been made at 20 to 30 cents a ton above prices prevailing only a short time ago.

One of the largest houses in this city has no more coal to sell for export. It has found it difficult enough to supply the domestic demand. All the local dealers find the coal trade very unusual, usually insisted upon prompt delivery and unusually disposed to file large orders.

Another equally important consideration is the possibility of a strike in the anthracite mines in this country. That contingency has quickened the demand for anthracite and has increased its price. The demand for bituminous coal, as was the case in the strike in the anthracite mines in 1904, the region have made every effort to secure coal to store up large quantities of coal against the chance of a strike, but the weather has retarded them.

Men prominent in the coal trade were not greatly apprehensive of a strike here until the strike in Great Britain began. They were disposed to regard the prospect of a strike as a mere winter worry. They have noted that Belgian miners have undertaken measures to prevent shipments of Belgian coal to Great Britain and that the coal trade has been affected by the coal strike in Belgium.

The inquiry addressed to American dealers by foreign houses have not come from manufacturers. Most of them, however, have arisen from the perplexity of London and other European cities to supply ports along the Mediterranean and in South America. Most of the coal imported by Brazil and Argentina is supplied by Great Britain. It is not in London or Paris firms. The foreign houses have had the bulk of this South American business because of cheaper ocean freights from Great Britain to these countries than between this country and South America, the comparative cheapness being due to the fact that a ship carrying coal from England was sure of a return cargo.

In order to keep that South American trade London and Paris brokers are now endeavoring to secure shipments from this country to South America, but there is great difficulty in securing carriers in American ports and freight rates have advanced impetuously.

The carrying charge on the coal ordered by the British Admiralty for export from Baltimore is 20 shillings a ton, as compared with a normal rate of 13 shillings. The 35 carrying charge is about twice the average price of the average quality of soft coal. To South American ports, also, freights have advanced 7 to 10 shillings a ton, so that the cost of carrying charges is as much as the average price of coal under normal conditions.

Some dealers interviewed yesterday thought that the carrying charge is so high as to prohibit any great expansion in the coal export trade even if the stocks in this country were large enough to permit it.

"American dealers and mine owners," said a representative of one of the largest houses in this city, "may derive an advantage from the present abnormal conditions if they are able to secure a better share of the South American trade. That would be a permanent advantage. Otherwise any gain must be purely temporary."

WATSON ABSENT FROM FEAST.

English Poet Feared Complications if Shuster Spoke There.

The Economic Club of New York, which is made up of men who are interested in political economy and kindred subjects, had their "Third Dinner" in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night, with Morgan Shuster as the star guest.

The members of the club, plus their guests made a showing about 1,000 strong and with many of the balcony boxes decorated with the women friends of the diners. William Watson, the British poet, author of "The Woman with a Serpent's Tongue," sent a letter of regret in which he said:

I learn that there are circumstances which make it rather unlikely that the discussion of matters relating to economics can be altogether dissociated from this evening from the discussion of international politics, and although I do not commit myself to any expression either of approval or disapproval of the policy of Great Britain in relation to Persian affairs, I feel that my presence as a guest of the Economic Club to-night might be interpreted by my own countrymen as tacit acquiescence in a very unfavorable opinion of that policy. So one, I think, who knows anything of my record, takes his stand on the broad principle of "Persia for the Persians" I am honored to have him here. I do not think that Great Britain has any predatory designs in Asia, nor do I think that Great Britain has any intention to play the part of a double acrobat in the predatory designs of any other European power, if such designs exist.

Mr. Shuster repeated his views on the death of Persia, given at length on his recent arrival from England.

Following Mr. Shuster's speech there was a discussion of the "Third Dinner," Referendum and Recall in Relation to Representative Government. Addresses were made by William Allen White, Frederick P. Fish, formerly a resident of the American Bell Telephone Company, Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard and Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio.

Regular Republicans Instruct Delegates for the President.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 29.—The regular Republican State convention to-day endorsed the administration of President Taft and instructed the delegates at large to support the President for re-nomination. The convention also declared against John G. Capers, National committee man, and recommended J. W. Tolbert, State chairman, for his place.

The lively whites, led by Capt. Capers, will hold their executive committee meeting here on March 4 to lay plans for sending a contesting delegation to Chicago. Capers and his followers also claim to be regular.

The convention to-day, denominated by some as the meeting of the "Black and Tan," was productive of a set of resolutions strongly endorsing President Taft, especially for his enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Four delegates at large were elected, as follows: J. W. Tolbert, State chairman; J. Duncan Adams, United States Marshal for South Carolina; J. R. Levy and W. T. Andrews. The two last named are negroes. Four alternates, all negroes, were elected. The "Black and Tan" wing will send a full delegation to Chicago, including fourteen district delegates.

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Carstairs Rye

FORDE DENIES IN A DEEP BARYTONE

He and Mrs. Story and the Baby
Were Congenial and That
Was All.

STORY WAS HIS GUEST

Why Shouldn't He Pay the Laundry Bills Since That Was the Arrangement?

Stanley H. Forde, the six foot musical comedy actor named as chief correspondent in the suit of Allen Lawrence Story, son of Mrs. William Cummings Story, for a divorce from Mrs. Helen Hilton Story, the nineteen-year-old granddaughter of the late Judge Henry Hilton, took the witness stand before Supreme Court Justice Goff and a jury late yesterday afternoon and denied with all the emphasis he could put into a deep baritone voice that he had done any of the things a squad of witnesses for the plaintiff has sworn to.

The plaintiff scowled at the actor while he made his vehement denials and the defendant gazed at him intently and smiled but once. This was when Forde, under cross-examination by Edmund L. Mooney, said he would explain, "if I really must," why three-year-old Ruth Story, the only child of the parties to the suit, cried so pitifully one night at the Navesink Beach cottage, which was occupied by the Storys and Forde last summer. She cried because she didn't want to take an unpalatable medicine known to all childhood.

Mr. Forde said he believed that it was unnecessary for Mrs. Story to consult her husband about leasing the Navesink Beach cottage "because Mrs. Story was paying all her expenses" and Mr. Story was a guest.

"You want this jury to believe that you, a bachelor of 33, took another man's wife to live with you in a cottage and then invited that woman's husband to be your guest there?"

"But she wanted to come—"

"Yes, and you took the baby with her," said Mr. Mooney.

"The baby went with her mother," said Forde.

"Are you a bachelor of 33, fond of babies of other people's babies—on a vacation trip?"

"I certainly am," said Forde, referring to testimony by Forde that Ruth had been stubborn at times.

"You had the wife of another man, his baby, and the two maids—why, you had a whole household made to order, didn't you?"

"They were my guests," said Forde.

"Paying guests?"

"Mrs. Story paid \$100 a month?"

"That was enough, wasn't it, to pay for everything and let you go free?"

"No, I didn't keep track, but I guess paid half. I may have paid more, but I didn't keep track. It was my cottage. I hired it."

"You don't mean to tell me that you paid for Mrs. Story's laundry—for her maid's laundry—for her maid's laundry?"

"Yes," said Forde.

"Of course you did. Why shouldn't you pay for the laundry of another man's wife?"

"But that was the arrangement when we went down there."

"Pray tell us why you took another man's wife to a summer cottage anyhow?"

"It's pleasant, you know, to have persons who are congenial near you in the summertime."

Forde's direct examination by William M. Sullivan, Mr. Forde said he was introduced to Mrs. Story by her husband at the National Arts Club. Later his sister met Mrs. Story and the two came to be acquainted. Mrs. Story was never in his apartment alone, he said, because if his sister wasn't there Mrs. Story went and got her.

Forde denied that he ever saw Mrs. Story in her nightgown or with her hair down, that he ever embraced her or treated her in any way with lack of respect, or that he ever kissed her.

The chief testimony for the plaintiff yesterday related to what occupants of adjoining cottages thought they saw through telescopes.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR TAFT.

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John Jameson Whiskey

A well brought up as well as a well made whiskey—stored seven years and more in old sherry casks before being bottled.

John Jameson Whiskey

SCIENCE HEALING TRIAL JURY GOT

Church Is Making a Fight in Behalf of Right to Cure for Fees.

WANTS A PRECEDENT SET

President of the Mother Church in Boston One of Counsel for the Defence.

Willis Vernon Cole, the Christian Science healer who has been indicted on the ground that in offering to cure Mrs. Frances Bonney, detective for the County Medical Society, he violated the health laws of this State, was put on trial yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Seabury.

The day was consumed in getting a jury, and this morning the taking of testimony will begin.

The Christian Scientists think so much of the importance of this case that although the charge is a misdemeanor, they have succeeded in having it transferred to the Supreme Court. Samuel Undermyer is defending Cole, assisted by Henry D. Estabrook and Judge C. P. Smith of the Circuit Court of Iowa and president of the mother church in Boston. Assistant District Attorney Nott is prosecuting with Assistant District Attorney Morris Koenig.

The case has been pending since January 14, 1911, when Cole was arrested on a warrant based on affidavits made by Mrs. Bonney and Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, the police matron who worked on the taxicab holdup. Cole had offices at 225 Fifth Avenue, and they charge that they went to him, described several ailments which they pretended to have, and that he undertook a cure for which they paid him \$2 a visit. This he had no right to do, it is charged, not being a regularly licensed physician, and therefore it was an act "against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity."

But thirty-two talesmen were examined yesterday. Justice Seabury restricted Mr. Undermyer to elementary points in examining talesmen, with the result that he used them up before the box was filled. He was not allowed to go deeply into the talesmen's belief as to what Christian Science is, but was held to an examination as to a prejudice against the law.

"This is a test case and deals with the question of law," said Mr. Undermyer. "The law absolutely protects the Christian Science movement. It says in part, 'this article shall not be construed to affect the practice of the religious tenets of any faith.' Note that the word used is practice."

The State contends that the exercise of the art of healing for a fee cannot be classed as an act of worship.

The jurors are: Foreman, George C. Webster, an editor, of 515 West 150th street; George W. Shinn, real estate, 152 West 125th street; William T. Walker, a roofer, 3391 Third Avenue; John J. Schumann, stone, 245 East 138th street; Camden O. Rockwell, house furnishing, 362 Third Avenue; David I. Seiffer, machines, 620 Longwood Avenue; George W. Rogers, a clerk, 59 West Ninety-seventh street; Henry Rogowski, printer, 406 Pearl street; John F. Koops, printer, 283 East 134th street; Charles Drew, toys, 265 Canal street; Andrew H. Lund, stable keeper, 55 Bedford street; J. Char. de Andrews, assistant treasurer, 11 Broadway, home 340 West End Avenue.

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One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (1/2%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.